

RSDP/01+02



## RECTORY STABLES, PUTTENHAM, HERTFORDSHIRE

*Level 2 Historic Building Survey (HBS)  
Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample(SMS)*

*commissioned by Mr R Garrod*

4/01632/11/FHA

*January 2014*



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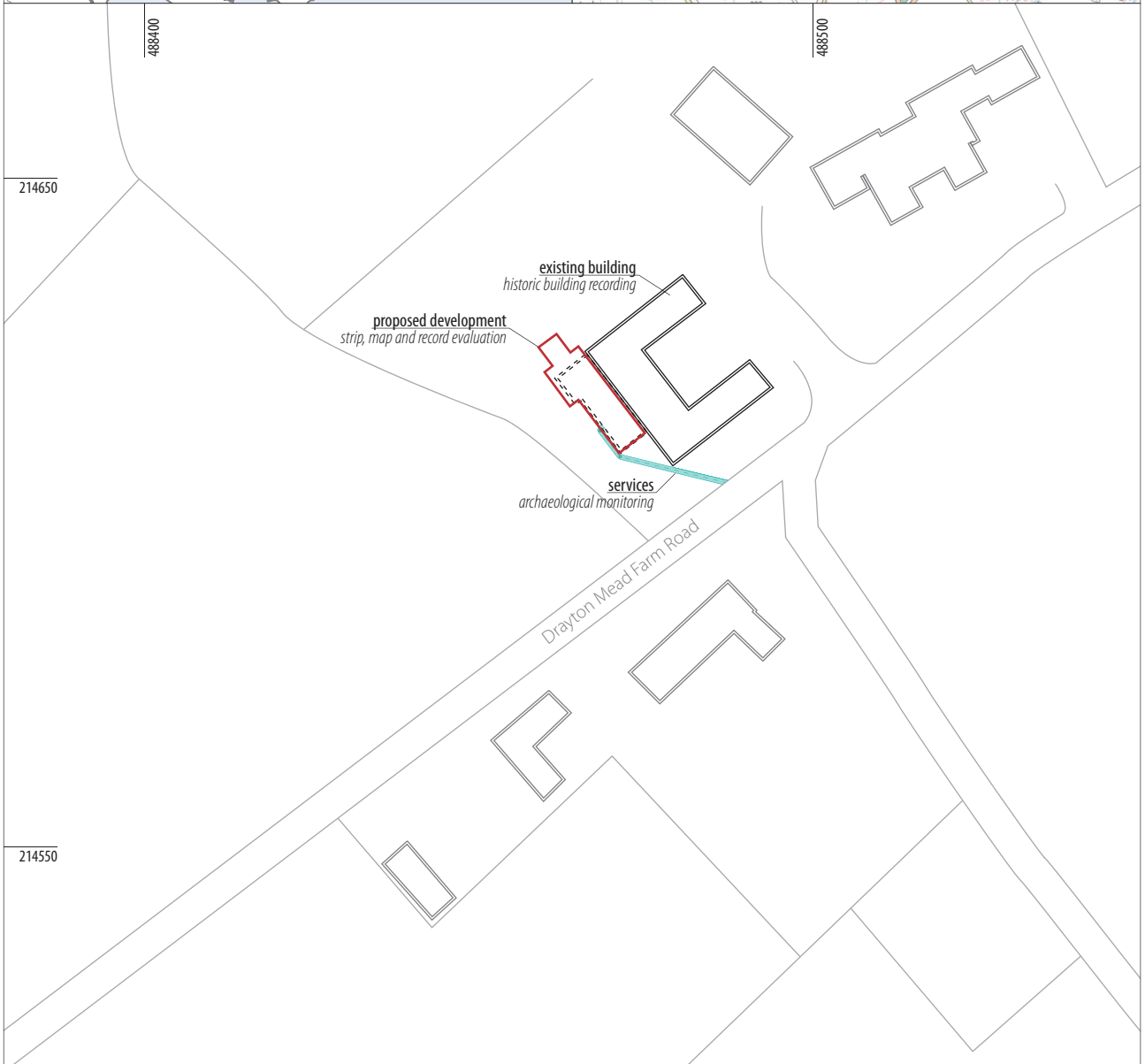
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### Illus 1

Site location



# RECTORY STABLES, PUTTENHAM, HERTFORDSHIRE

## *Level 2 Historic Building Survey (HBS) Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample(SMS)*

*Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned to conduct a Level 2 Historic Building Survey (HBS) and archaeological strip, map and sample prior to groundworks associated with a rear extension at Rectory Stables, Draytonmead Farm Road, Puttenham, Hertfordshire in April 2013. The HBS revealed a complete remodelling of the interior of the building and some alterations to the external fabric and roof. Five pits and a post-hole were revealed within the stripped area one of which was of medieval date. This is in keeping with the medieval origins of Puttenham. It is considered to be of low, local significance. The remaining features contained modern CBM and may be related to the use of the adjacent rectory. These are considered to be of negligible significance.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Planning background

Mr R Garrod (the client) has been granted full planning consent (4/01632/11/FHA) for a single storey rear extension to form a swimming pool enclosure and gymnasium and the construction of a detached garage at Rectory Stables, Draytonmead Farm Road, Puttenham, near Tring, Hertfordshire. This site is henceforth referred to as the Development Area (DA) (Illus 1).

The local planning authority (LPA) is advised on archaeological matters by the Hertfordshire County Council, Historic Environment Unit (HEU). Due to the archaeological potential of the DA the HEU has advised that the development area (DA) lies within Area of Archaeological Significance Number 4 and that the applicant must undertake the programme of archaeological investigation comprising historic building survey, strip, map and sample evaluation and archaeological monitoring as set out by letter (HCC 2011). This work is requested in accordance with government guidance as set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012) and encapsulated in the monitoring brief (CHEU 2013).

The client commissioned Headland Archaeology to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for programme of archaeological investigation (Headland Archaeology 2013); to undertake the site works and prepare a report (this document) on the results. The WSI was approved by the CHEU prior to commencement of the project.

### 1.2 Site location and description

The DA lies to the west of Draytonmead Farm Road off Cheddington Lane in the village of Puttenham, Hertfordshire centred at NGR: SP 88488 14636 as shown in Illus 1. The DA is currently in use as a domestic dwelling. It lies within an area of dispersed settlement surrounded by farmland on all sides at a height of around 88m OD. The natural geology comprises Gault Formation and Upper Greensand Formation (undifferentiated) defined as 'mudstone, siltstone and sandstone' dated to the Cretaceous period. (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk> – accessed 21/02/2013).

### 1.3 Archaeological background

The archaeological background was summarized by the CHEU in a letter detailing the archaeological implications of the proposed development (HCC 2011).

The site lies within Area of Archaeological Significance No.4 relating to Puttenham village, which is of medieval origin. The Domesday Book of 1086 records the village as 'Puteham'. The parish Church of St Mary dates to the 14th and 15th centuries. The village has shrunk since the medieval period. Indeed, earthworks representing the Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) (Scheduled Monument HT103) are visible to the north of the present village. It is likely that additional enclaves of medieval settlement are located in the vicinity of the DA at Rectory Stables. Aerial photography indicates probable ridge and furrow cultivation in the fields to the south and east, whilst LIDAR has produced evidence for possible house platforms in the field immediately southeast of the DA. There is also some evidence for Iron Age to Roman occupation in the wider surrounding area.

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The structure first appears on mapping from 1924, indicating that it dates from the 1st to 2nd decades of the 20th century. Such Industrial Age structures dating to 1760–1960 have been identified as being of particular interest and as facing a high rate of loss (through redundancy, conversion, and demolition) in regional research agendas (East Anglian Archaeology occasional paper 8, 2000). If archaeological remains are encountered within the DA, they are most likely to be from the medieval/post-medieval periods.

## 2 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

In general the purpose of the investigation is to identify and assess the particular significance of any element of the historic environment that may be affected by the relevant proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) (NPPF National Planning Policy Framework). This will be achieved by determining and understanding the nature, function and character of any remains on the site, in their cultural and environmental setting.

The local and regional research contexts are provided by Research and Archaeology Revisited: a Revised Framework for the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, M. 2011, ed.); Research and Archaeology; A Framework for the Eastern Counties (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000), Exploring Our Past (English Heritage 1991), and English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda (English Heritage 1997). Any evidence retrieved during the works will be analysed in light of the objectives contained in these frameworks.

Specifically the investigation aims include:

- establishing the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;
- establishing the depth and character of archaeologically 'sterile' overburden;
- establishing the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;
- identifying, characterising and dating any potential archaeological remains within the site; and establish the need or otherwise for preservation in situ of if suitable for the development;
- defining any constraints encountered during the evaluation and any potential constraints for further archaeological fieldwork (e.g. areas of disturbance, service locations, etc.); and
- securing where appropriate the assessment, analysis, conservation, and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Documentary research

The Hertfordshire Archives and Local Studies Office were visited and historic maps consulted and searched for references relating to

Rectory Stables.

### 3.2 Historic Building Survey (HBS)

The brief issued by the CHEU requires a level of recording commensurate with RCHME Level 2. This will include the recording of any original features/equipment to be altered/removed/demolished during the course of the proposed development. In particular paying attention to the parts of the building to be altered by the proposed extension, and the monitoring of interventions affecting the historic fabric where appropriate. The overall product comprises:

- general external and internal photographs of the main building and any outbuildings that will be affected by the development;
- a descriptive written record of these structures;
- annotated plans showing detail relevant to the interpretation of the main building; and
- documentary research using readily available sources to assist in the interpretation of the history of the building.

### 3.3 Strip, Map and Sample (SMS)

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken over the course of two days on the 22nd and 23rd April 2013. An area 19 x 6.1 metres was opened up by tracked excavator with a toothless bucket. The archaeological monitoring was carried out in accordance with the WSI (Headland Archaeology 2012). Namely involving continuous archaeological observation, investigation and recording during all groundworks until agreed otherwise with the CHEU.

All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and the Regional Standard for Field Archaeology (Gurney 2003). All contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was compiled. The site plan was accurately tied in to the National Grid and a scale version is shown in **Illus 1**. A digital photographic record was taken and a metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

### 3.4 Reporting and Archives

The results of the works are presented below. A summary report has been prepared for submission to the OASIS database headland4-150959.

The complete project archive will be deposited with the North Hertfordshire museum service Museum within 12 months of the completion of the project. The records (paper and digital) will be archived according to best practice guidelines set out by the Archaeological Archiving Forum.

**Illus 2**

General site view looking NW



## 4 RESULTS OF STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE (SMS)

Full context descriptions and a record of the photographic archive are presented in Appendix 1.

One area 19 x 6.1 metres was opened up by tracked excavator with a toothless bucket directly to the west of the existing dwelling (Illus 2, 3) covering approximately a 115m<sup>2</sup> area. The area was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.65m with an average depth of 0.55m.

The stratigraphy comprised a layer of made ground (001) measuring up to 0.30m thick overlying a layer of buried soil (002) up to 0.2m thick. This sealed a subsoil deposit (003) averaging 0.15m thick. (Appendix1). Localised disturbances were observed within contexts (001), (002) and (003) associated with modern services.

### 4.1 Modern pits

A total of five circular and sub-circular pits were revealed within the SMS area [005, 007, 010, 012 and 014] (Illus 3). Of these, three [005, 010 and 012] contained fragments of modern CBM, mostly roof tile and are considered to be modern in date. Pit [014] was unexcavated due to its position in the section. However its fills were similar in character to pits [005, 010 and 012] and is likely to be contemporary with them.

A small post-hole [016] was cut through the fills of pit [012]. Given that it postdates the pit it is also considered to be modern.

### 4.2 Medieval pit

Pit [007] (HA1) was located in the western part of the stripped area. The top of its fill (006) had been disturbed by root action and modern truncation. Finds recovered by hand and from environmental sampling of the lower part of the fill comprised seven sherds of 12–14 Century Hertfordshire Greyware, fragments of animal and fish bone, charcoal, hammerscale and a single cereal grain (Sample no 4, Tables 3 & 4). Although the soil sample also contained modern rootlets, these artefacts are otherwise undisturbed and are likely to relate to the primary function of the pit. The nature of the assemblage and the lack of modern artefacts within it indicate that overall, it is a domestic rubbish pit of probable medieval date.

### 4.3 Description of the Significance of Heritage Assets

The local and regional research contexts are provided by Research & Archaeology: A framework for the eastern counties volumes 1

& 2 (Glazebrook 1997 & Brown and Glazebrook 2000) updated in Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011) and Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy (Oake et al 2007) outline various gaps in knowledge in the area. Due to the limited evidence for any activity of archaeological significance revealed by the trial trenching, the site does not allow for detailed comment on these research aims.

**Table 1**

*Significance of Heritage Assets (HA)*

Description of HA	Feature	Significance of HA on Local, Regional, National, International scale
HA-1 (medieval)	[007]	Low local significance
HA-2 (modern)	[005], [010], [012], [014], [016]	Negligible significance

## 5 FINDS

by Paul Blinkhorn with contributions by Julie Lochrie

The finds assemblage numbered eight sherds of pottery, 23 of brick and tile, six pieces of flint and 2g of magnetic residues. These were found in four contexts, with a small collection of unstratified finds. The finds are quantified by context in the **Table 2**.

**Table 2**

*Quantification of finds by sherd count by context, with spot dating*

Context	Pottery	CBM	Industrial Waste	Lithics	Dating
U/S	1	9	–	–	16th-19th
004	–	2	–	–	Modern
006	7	–	2g	6	m.12th-14th
008	–	8	–	–	Modern
011	–	4	–	–	Modern
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2g</b>	<b>6</b>	

### 5.1 Medieval to Post-medieval pottery

The pottery assemblage comprised eight sherds with a total weight of 47g. Two fabric types were noted, both common finds in the region. The earliest was Hertfordshire Greyware (HGW). This was a reduced sandy wares, probably from a number of sources, some of which are as-yet unknown. It is dated from the mid 12th to the 14th century (Turner-Rugg 1993). The seven sherds of Hertfordshire Greyware from context (006) are all unworn, and appear reliably stratified. They are all plain body sherds, from jars.

The remaining sherd was unstratified, of Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE). It is a fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, occurring in a range of utilitarian forms. Such 'country pottery' was first made in the 16th century, and in some areas continued in use until the 19th century (Brears 1969).

### 5.2 Ceramic Building Material

A total of 17 tile (517g) and 6 brick fragments (56g) were noted. They are all modern. Most of the former was roof-tile in a hard, red, slightly sandy fabric, although modern refined white earthenware wall-tile fragments were present amongst the unstratified material.

### 5.3 Industrial Waste

A small quantity (2g) of magnetic residue was retrieved from a context (006) soil sample. The magnetic residue appears to be hammerscale from iron working, specifically smithing, however such a small quantity does not evidence substantial industry in the vicinity.

### 5.4 Lithics

Six small pieces of patinated flint were recovered from context (006). They are abraded, patinated and unfortunately not diagnostic of

date or type. They are most likely residual due to their condition and discovery with medieval artefacts.

## 6 ENVIRONMENTAL

by Laura Bailey

One bulk sample (2) taken from pit fill (006), was received for flotation and wet sieving. Hand collected animal bone from Deposit (004) was also received for assessment. Pottery recovered from deposit (006) comprised 3 sherds of Hertfordshire Greyware broadly dating to the mid 12th–14th Century.

### 6.1 Method

The samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. This was then sorted and any material of archaeological significance removed. All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006).

The animal bone recovered from the retent and single fragment of hand-collected bone was assessed to provide a basic quantification of the available data, to characterise the assemblage as far as possible and to help identify the focus for any further analysis. Identifications are provisional and will need confirmation at analysis stage if necessary.

### 6.2 Results

Results of the assessment are presented below in Tables 3 (Retent Samples), 4 (Flot samples) and 5 (Animal bone)

#### 6.2.1 Retents (Table 3)

Pottery fragments, lithics, mammal bone, a fish vertebrae fragment, terrestrial snail shell and a small amount of charcoal, identified as oak and non-oak, were recovered from Sample 2, taken from the fill (006) of a small pit. The animal bone is quantified in **Table 5**. Given the amount of modern vegetable matter in the flot, and the excellent condition of the shells, it is likely that the snail shells are of recent rather than archaeological origin.

#### 6.2.2 Flots

The flot from the pit fill (006) comprised a small quantity of charcoal, identified as oak and non-oak and a single cereal grain. A single cereal grain was too abraded to identify to species level it was therefore recorded as indeterminate cereal grain (*Cerelia indet.*). Modern seeds, root and stem fragments, none of which are of any archaeological significance were also present in the flot.

**Table 3**

*Environmental remains recovered from Sample 004*

Context	Sample	Sample Vol (l)	Ceramic		Industrial Waste		Unburnt bone		Shell	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating	Comments
			Pottery	Lithics	Mag res	Mammal	Fish	Terrestrial	Qty	Max size (cm)			
006	002	20	++	++	+	+++	+	+	+	+	0.9	Unburnt Bone ++++	Charcoal oak and non-oak

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

**Table 4**

*Flotation results*

Context	Sample	Total flot Vol (ml)	Cerealia indet.	Other plant remains	Charcoal		Material available for AMS	Comments
					Qty	Max size (cm)		
006	002	2	+	-	+	1.5	Charcoal	Charcoal is oak and non-oak

Key: + = rare (1-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (16-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

**Table 5**

*Animal bone*

Context	Sample	Condition	Weight	No. of fragments	Large animal (eg cow/horse)	Medium sized animal (eg pig/sheep/goat)	Small animal	Comments (fragmentation, diversity, cut marks and other observations re. bone type)
004	-	Poor	58	1	-	1	-	Long bone
006	002	Poor	-	105	-	-	105	Very fragmented – mixed assemblage – small mammal, possible bird bones and a fish vertebra
<b>Total</b>				<b>106</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>104</b>	

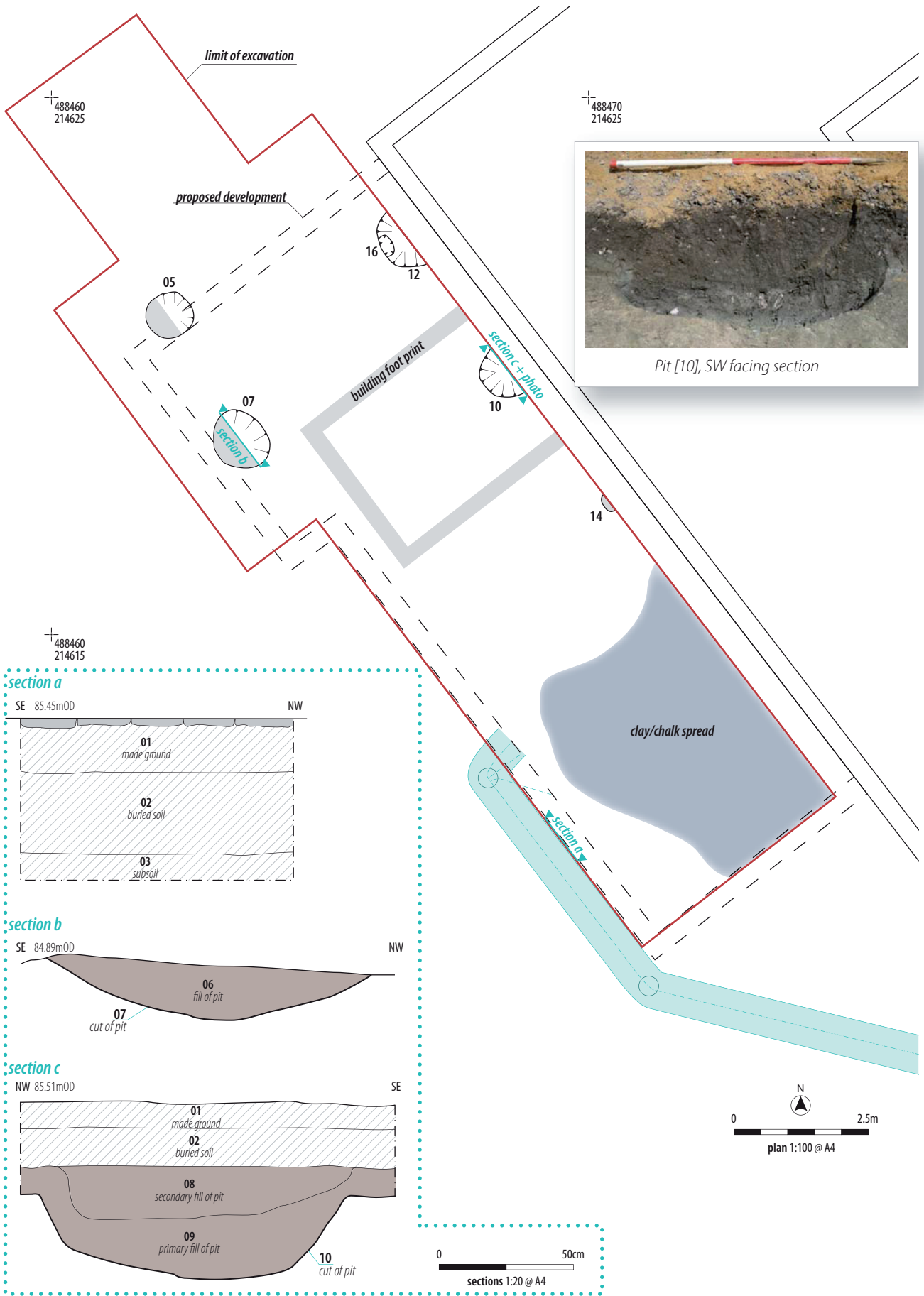
### 6.2.3 Animal bone

A limited assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the site. A hand-collected bone fragment from a medium sized mammal was retained from deposit (004) and several fragments of animal bone were recovered from the retents of pit fill 006 (Table 3), amounting to 106 fragments in total. The animal bone from sample 2 included a fish vertebra, small mammal and possible bird bones. Preservation of the surface was fair to poor. The bone was very fragmented and both ancient and modern breaks were visible.

rather than deliberate processes. Although very fragmentary, many of the animal bones could be identified to species level if required but is unlikely to add significantly to the understanding of the site. The small quantity of animal bone and a single grain will not provide any further information on agricultural production and offers little potential to address key research questions for this part of the East Anglia (Brown and Gracebrook 2000).

## 6.3 Discussion

The environmental remains are neither abundant nor diverse. The single sediment sample was recovered from pit fill and is thought unlikely to relate to the primary function of the feature. The presence of animal bone, together with medieval pottery, charcoal, fish bone and a single cereal grain suggest that the pit-fill may contain traces of domestic refuse although the low concentration implies incidental



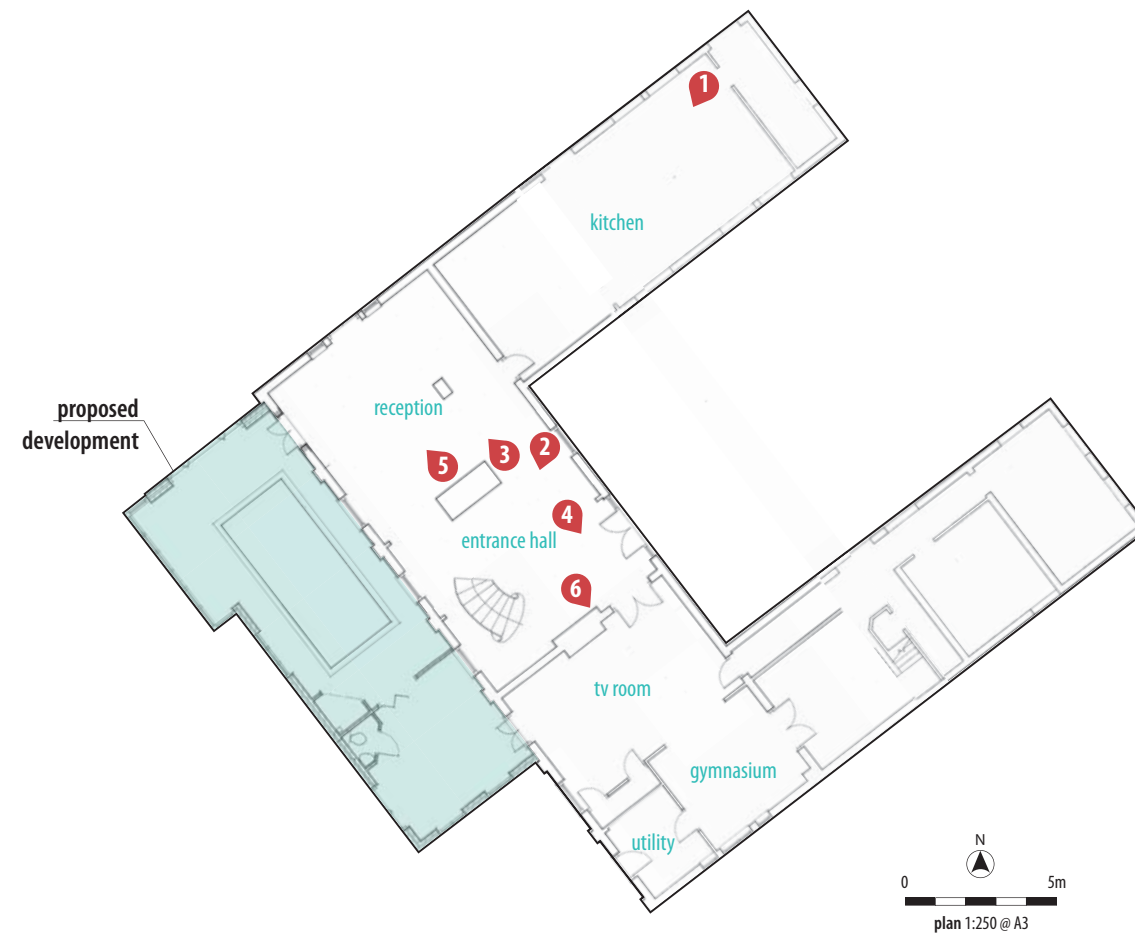
**Illus 3**  
Site plan



1 Example of modern internal rebuild, south-west view of kitchen



2 Example of modern internal redevelopment, southerly view of entrance hall



6 Detail of original roof trusses joint and modern roof, looking south-east



5 Modern metal joint added to existing roof trusses, looking north-west



3 View of original roof beams and modern redevelopment from the south-east



4 View of original roof beams and modern redevelopment from the north-west

**Illus 4**  
Ground floor plan with internal photo directions and location of items photographed







8 View of SW facing exterior wall from the west



7 View of NW facing exterior wall from the west



14 View of north-east end of building looking into courtyard from the north-east  
Photos provided by the client predating the re-development



9 View of NE end of building, looking west



13 View of NE end of building and NW facing courtyard wall from the north  
Photos provided by the client predating the re-development



10 View of NW facing courtyard wall from the north



11 View of NE facing courtyard wall from the north-east



12 View of SE facing courtyard wall from the south-west

**Illus 5**  
Ground floor plan with external photo directions  
and location of items photographed



**Illus 6**

*Shot of original fixtures and fitting on courtyard wall, looking NW*

## 7 HISTORIC BUILDING SURVEY

### 7.1 Historical background

The building which is the subject of this study was constructed for use as stabling, presumably, given its name, for the adjacent Rectory which lies to the NW of the stables. The Rectory is first shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1877 (The 1816 parish map of Puttenham was consulted but does not extend the DA). At that time, land surrounding the rectory was divided into several small plots containing small ancillary buildings. The 2nd edition 1899 Ordnance Survey map shows few changes beyond the loss of one of the ancillary buildings and the adjacent plot boundary. By the time of the 1924 Ordnance Survey map, the remaining smaller plots had been consolidated into a larger single plot with the rectory in the SE corner. The remaining ancillary buildings had been knocked down and it is at this time that the stables first appear in the SW corner of the plot. This demonstrates that the stables were constructed at some time between 1899 and 1924.

The original ground-floor layout was predominantly stables, housed in both the NW and SE wings whereas the SW end of the building housed stables as well as carriage and stores storage areas. On the first floor the SE wing was sleeping area for a groom. The opposite NW wing was used as a hay loft and the area in between was used as storage (Pers. Comm. Reece Garrod, property owner).

### 7.2 Discussion

The building known as Rectory Stables comprises of two major phases of construction (Phase 1 – original build, Phase 2 – modern redevelopment) with subsequent internal and external alteration to the existing fabric and roof structure. Orientated NE–SW the building forms a U shape with the primary access to the property being through the double doors facing north-east into the courtyard.

### 7.3 External

Rectory Stables is of a brick construction with a white pebble dash finish (See *Illus 5*) which covers all of the external walls and the top half of the external wall inside the courtyard space. A lean-to had previously been built against the NW and SW walls, both have subsequently been removed and leave no visible evidence of their existence on the fabric of the building. The remodelling works have left little visible evidence on the walls exterior to the courtyard. New windows have been added primarily in the style of the existing



windows on the ground floor; and the first floor sash windows have been changed to a window matching the original style. Some of the modern window glass, such as on the NW facing wall, is decorated with shield coats of arms. Alterations to the tile cross-gabled roof with overhanging eaves have been done equally sympathetically.

An extra chimney has been added to the SW roof line and 2 new chimneys have been added to the NW roof line. Skylight windows have been added to all three roof lines. New roof dormer windows have been added to all the roof lines, two facing externally on the NW and SE roof lines and three overlooking the courtyard. It is probable that large parts of the roof, especially the SW roof line, were removed during construction and rebuilt with the modern additions described above using the original roof tiles. Drainpipes that exited the NE face of the SE wing have been removed and the holes pebble dashed over.

Internal to the courtyard survives the clearest evidence of the buildings former function as stables. The former stable doors have either been bricked up or house windows and door. Small windows at the upper brick levels have been removed and bricked up. Eight brick arches, all slightly curving and varying in size, remain of the NW facing wall of the SE wing indicating the number of former entrances for the stables. A scar in the shape of an inverted 'V' can be seen over



**Illus 7**

*General shot of building in its setting from the S*



**Illus 8**

*General shot of building in its setting from the W*

#### 7.4 Internal

The internal examination is limited to the principal rooms and circulation areas. The entirety of the building has been remodelled from its original stable function into a residential dwelling (Illus 4). From the inside the only original elements that remain are the window glass, window frames and roof trusses. The roof has been rebuilt and modern metal bracings, painted black, have been added to the original circular saw worked roof trusses. The building comprises of 7 main rooms primarily of general function on the ground floor; the first floor is dedicated almost entirely to sleeping areas. The original building function as stables is no longer evident internally.

### 8 CONCLUSION

The strip, map and sample revealed a single feature of archaeological significance. Pit [007] (HA-1) was found to be of medieval date and contain material of a domestic character; although the source of this material cannot be ascertained from the data collected. However, the presence of this feature is in keeping with the medieval origins of Puttenham. The remaining features (HA-2) were all of modern date and may relate to a previous and may relate to activity associated with the use of the rectory and in particular its ancillary structures prior to their demolition before 1924.

the modern doorway in this wall suggesting a former structure over this entrance, possibly a porch. On the opposite wall there are only four curved brick arches, all of a larger size. This suggests a different function between the two wings of the stables. The NE facing wall, looking out of the courtyard area, houses the modern double door entrance. As seen in the other courtyard walls the stable doors have been either bricked up or changed into door sized windows. This wall originally contained windows of a similar size to those on the buildings exterior walls, unlike the windows seen on the other walls internal to the courtyard space. Some fixtures and fittings remain on the walls indicating the former function of the building (Illus 6).

The SW external wall has eight buttresses built in, all spaced equidistantly from each other. In the seven separated areas created by these walls six have door sized features; two of these are currently in use as doors, the other four are fully sealed with windows. The only separated area with no feature is at the NW end and is fully sealed with pebble dashing; suggesting this may have been a closed storage area originally.

Although the strip, map and sample revealed limited archaeological evidence the results contribute to our general understanding of the development and use of the DA during the medieval and modern periods. The results of the evaluation have the general potential to contribute to research on the development of the landscape in the area of the site in the medieval and modern periods.

The Historic Building survey of Rectory Stables has highlighted a number of external alterations and substantial internal remodelling which began in 2009 after the use as stables ended in 1997. The building footprint though has remained unchanged since its construction in the early 1920s (first noted on 1924 OS Map). No evidence remains of any previous internal remodelling work undertaken; however it is likely that some form of alterations were made. Exterior remodelling prior to the modern works were noted in the form of a lean-to for vehicle storage; demonstrating that some modernisation of the building was undertaken during its occupation.

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### 9.2 Internet sources

British Geological Survey 'UK geology' [online] Available from <http://bgs.ac.uk/> [Accessed 21/02/2013]

### 9.3 Maps consulted

1816 *Plan of the parish of Puttenham*

1877 *1st edition Ordnance Survey*, (XXV 5, 1:25 inch)

1899 *2nd edition Ordnance Survey* (XXV 5, 1:25 inch)

1924 *Ordnance Survey* (XXV 5, 1:25 inch)

## 10 APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Site registers

#### Appendix 1.1 Photographic register

Shot	Digital	Direction	Description
1	1468	NW	General site shots
2	1469	NW	General site shots
3	1470	NE	General site shots
4	1471	NW	General site shots
5	1472	N	General site shots
6	1473	E	General site shots
7	2408	NW	General site shots
8	2409	NW	General site shots
9	2410	SE	General site shots
10	2411	SE	General site shots
11	2412	SE	General site shots
12	2413	SW	Trench sample section
13	2414	SW	Trench sample section
14	2415	SW	Pit [005]
15	2416	SW	Pit [005]
16	2417	SW	Pit [007]
17	2418	SW	Pit [007]
18	2419	NE	Pit [010]
19	2420	NE	Pit [010]
20	2421	NE	Pit [010]
21	2422	NE	Pit [012]
22	2423	NE	Pit [012]
23	2424	E	Post-hole [016]
24	2425	Vertical	Post-hole [016]

#### Appendix 1.2 Context register

Context	Description	Dimensions and cut/fill details (m)
001	Made ground	Sandy gravel on top of modern rubble. Levelling for surface. 0.3 thick.
002	Buried soil	Dark brown grey, silty clay, loose. Modern plastics and brick rubble inclusions. Disturbed former topsoil. 0.2 thick.
003	Subsoil	Mid grey silty clay, firm. 0.15 thick.
004	Fill of pit [005]	Light Brown Grey, silty clay, compact with very occasional chalk inclusions. Dia: 0.82 Depth: 0.34. Disuse accumulation fill of pit with bone and CBM inclusions.

Context	Description	Dimensions and cut/fill details (m)
005	Pit cut	Circular pit with steep sides and a concave base. Dia 0.82 Depth 0.34. Cut for Modern rubbish pit.
006	Fill of pit [007]	Light grey silty clay, compact with occasional chalk inclusions. L: 1.2 W: 0.95 D: 0.18. Upper levels are disturbed by root action and modern disturbance. Disuse accumulation fill of pit.
007	Pit cut	Sub-circular with gently sloping sides into a shallow concave base. L: 1.2 W: 0.95 D: 0.18. Cut for rubbish pit.
008	Fill of pit [010]	Dark brown grey, sandy silt, loose compaction with very occasional small chalk inclusions. L: 1.01 W: 0.4 D: 0.12. Fill of pit, backfill deposit.
009	Fill of pit [010]	Mid blue grey silty clay, moderate compaction with very occasional small chalk inclusions. L: 1.1 W: 0.4 D: 0.3. Primary fill of pit, disuse backfill deposit.
010	Pit cut	Sub-circular, steep sides, shallow curving base. L: 1.1 W: 0.4 D: 0.3.
011	Fill of pit [012]	Dark brown grey, silty clay, moderate compaction, occasional small chalk inclusions. L: 1.12 W: 0.5 D: 0.22. Disuse backfill of pit deposit.
012	Pit cut	Sub-circular, moderately steep sides, shallow curving base. L: 1.12 W: 0.5 D: 0.22.
013	Fill of pit [014]	Dark grey, silty clay, moderate compaction. L: 0.3 W: 0.1. Not excavated, majority of the feature under trench section.
014	Pit cut	Sub-circular in plan. Feature not excavated to reveal profile. L: 0.3 W: 0.1.
015	Fill of post-hole [015]	Dark brown grey silty clay, moderate compaction, frequent small charcoal inclusions. L: 0.3 W: 0.4 D: 0.33. Disuse backfill of post-hole.
016	Post-hole cut	Sub-circular, steep sides, curved base. L: 0.3 W: 0.4 D: 0.33. Dubious post-hole internal to pit [012].
017	Natural	Dark blue grey – dark grey blue silty clay.

#### Appendix 1.3 Drawings register

Drawing	Plan	Section	Description
1	1:50	–	Site plan
2	–	1:20	Sample trench section
3	–	1:20	Pit Section [5]
4	–	1:20	Pit Section [7]
5	–	1:20	Pit [10] and trench section
6	–	1:20	Pit Section [12]
7	–	1:20	Profile of pit [10] and post-hole [16]

#### Appendix 1.4 Sample register

Sample	Context	Description
1	004	Fill of Pit [005]
2	006	Fill of Pit [007]
3	008	Fill of Pit [010]
4	011	Fill of Pit [012]

## Appendix 2 Finds catalogues

### Appendix 2.1 Pottery

Context	Sherds	Body	Weight (g)	Ware	Fabric	Forms	Spot Date	Period
U/S	1	1	6	GRE	Hertfordshire Glazed Red Earthenware	—	16th–19th	PM-Mod
006	7	3	41	HGW	Hertfordshire Grey ware	jars	m.12th–14th	medi

### Appendix 2.2 Finds

Context	Sherds	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Period
U/S	9	433	CBM	Tile	Mod
004	2	16	CBM	Brick	Mod
006	-	2	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	
006	6	-	Lithics	Debitage and Possible Core	PH
008	5	47	CBM	Tile	Mod
008	3	18	CBM	Brick	Mod
011	3	37	CBM	Tile	Mod
011	1	22	CBM	Brick	Mod

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## Appendix 3 HER Summary Sheet

<b>Site name and address:</b>		Rectory Stables, Draytonmenad Road, Puttenham, Tring, Hertfordshire HP23 4PS
<b>County:</b>	Hertfordshire	<b>District:</b> Dacorum
<b>Village/Town:</b>	Puttenham	<b>Parish:</b> Tring
<b>Planning application reference:</b>		4/01632/11/FHA
<b>HER Enquiry reference:</b>		24/13
<b>Funding source:</b>		Private
<b>Nature of application:</b>		House extension
<b>Present land use:</b>		Garden
<b>Size of application area:</b>	115m <sup>2</sup>	<b>Size of area investigated:</b> 115m <sup>2</sup>
<b>NGR (to 8 figures minimum):</b>		SP 88488 14636
<b>Site code (if applicable):</b>		RDSP13
<b>Site director/Organization:</b>		James Newbould (MifA) – Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
<b>Type of work:</b>		Strip, Map, Sample (SMS) and Historic Building Survey (HBS)
<b>Date of work:</b>		<b>Start:</b> 22/04/2013
		<b>Finish:</b> 26/04/2013
<b>Location of finds &amp; site archive/Curating museum:</b>		The Dacorum Heritage Trust Ltd
<b>Related HER Nos:</b>	–	<b>Periods represented:</b> medieval – modern
<b>Relevant previous summaries/reports:</b>		–
<b>Summary of fieldwork results:</b>		Headland Archaeology Ltd conducted a Level 2 Historic Building Survey (HBS) and archaeological strip, map and sample prior to groundworks associated with a rear extension at Rectory Stables, Puttenham, in April 2013. The HBS revealed a complete remodelling of the interior of the building and some alterations to the external fabric and roof construction. A number of modern pits were uncovered during the intrusive works as well as pit of medieval date.
<b>Author of summary:</b>	Julian Newman	<b>Date of summary:</b> November 2013







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